NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1877.

WASHINGTON.

ADMINISTRATION THEMES.

LATEST PHASES OF THE WORK OF SOUTHERN CON-CILIATION-A PLEDGE MADE DURING THE FILI-BUSTERING - CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER-THE

Gov. Chamberlain agrees to come to Wash-Wade Hampton is also expected. Packard and Nicholls have not been asked to Washington. The special commission will try to arrange a compromise on the ground. Their work will not consume more than 10 days. It is stated that Stanley Matthews, Charles Foster. and Senator Gordon signed an agreement, during the electoral count, relative to the President's Southern policy. Among the candidates for Speaker, Mr. Randall and Mr. Cox are ahead, Mr. Sayler, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Wood being next. Mr. Randall already claims 112 votes in caucus. A delegation of Irishmen have asked the President to appoint Michael Scanlon to a national position.

THE PALMETTO GOVERNORS. BOTH AGREE TO COME TO WASHINGTON-PROBABLY TO TRAVEL IN THE SAME CAR.

IFROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 25 .- The hope entertained by extreme partisans on both sides that the meeting between the rival South Carolina Governors and the President could not be arranged because of the refusal of either Chamberlain or Hampton, or both, to come to Washington will not be fulfilled. Gov. Chamberlain telegraphed to Senator Patterson on Saturday morning that he would cheerfully comply with the President's request, and that he only delayed starting in order that he might first receive the official letter. The letter should reach him this morning, and it is expected that he will leave Columbia in the train this evening, arriving here on Tuesday morning. The representatives of Wade Hampton have information that he will start at the same time, and it is not improbable that the two men whose controversy has made so much trouble will amicably travel together in the same Pullman car, and discuss their differences in a philosophic

spirit during the long journey.

LATER.—The President entertains no doubt that Gov. Hampton will accept his invitation to visit Washington. Judge Mackey, in calling upon the President on Friday evening last, assured him most positively that Hampton would come, and Gen. M. C. Butler, who was present, did not express a different opinion. An effort will certainly be made by some prominent Republicans here to induce Chamberlain to contest the case no longer, in view of the decision of the courts of South Carolina. Whatever may be the result of the conference between the Governors and the President, the withdrawal of the troops from the South Carolina State House will probably be ordered at a very early day.

LOUISIANA'S PLIGHT.

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT DUPLI-CATED-ARBITEATION AND A COMPROMISE NEEDED-THE GOVERNORS NOT TO BE SENT FOR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUNE.

Washington, March 25.-The Louisiana Commis sion will be organized early during the present week. There is still a slight possibility that Vice-President Wheeler may serve as its chairman, though the probability is that he will insist on being excused. While he has been in better health during the past few months than he was last Fall, a very little excitement or fatigue breaks him down; and he is fearful that his strength is not sufficient to warrant a journey to New-Orleans at this time, and the labor and anxiety that will attend the work of the Commission there. It is understood that the go, but expects that he will have to do so. Of the other members of the Commission the only name thus far announced is that of ex-Gov. Brown of Tennessee. Invitations were sent to several other gentlemen on Thursday or Friday, but their replies have not all yet been received. In the mean time there is much uncertainty as to the personnel of the Commission. It is believed, however, that a majority of the names of gentlemen which have apit have been simply conjectural, and that neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet has given any information upon the subject.

It may be said that the delay does not grow out of any serious difficulty in securing the services of gentlemen whom it is desirable to send to New Orleans, as has been currently reported in Washington during the past day or two; nor has the plan of requesting Govs. Packard and Nicholls to come to Washington ever been seriously considered by the Cabinet. The controversy in South Carolina is between the Governors. If their claims can be determined satisfactorily to everybody the South Carolina case may be easily adjusted. In Louisiana it is a dispute not only between rival claimants for the chief executive office, but there are also dual organizations in every other department of the State Government. A visit to Washington by Packard and Nicholls might not, therefore, result in any satisfactory settlement, since the claims of rival legislatures and courts would have also to be con-

The exact object of the appointment of the Louisiana Commission, about which there has been so much discussion, will be publicly announced as soon as it is organized. The announcement will probably be in the form of a letter of instructions given to its members. Until then the Administration thinks it best to give no specific information as to the duties which the Commission is expected to perform. At the same time the general character of those duties are very apparent to every one familiar with the Louisiana case and with what it is desired

to accomplish. It is not probable that the Commission will go into any investigation of the late election in that State. Two committees of Congress, besides the unofficial commissions which visited Louisiana in November last, have made full seports upon that subject, and it is hardly probable that any additional information could now be obtained. The Commission will undoubtedly endeavor to bring about a coalition by which there shall be single Legislature and a single judiciary undisputed title, which the people of Louisiana, irrespective of party, will rec-egnize. The title of neither of the governments in that State nor of any department of them is now admitted to be valid by its opponents. Nicholls certainly has no title which is legal in form to the office which he is attempting to administer, and it is doubtful if there are not also flaws in the title of Packard himself. Neither Legislature has probably been organized in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State, and everything which each of them has done, including the conferring of a title upon a Governor, would undoubtedly be declared null and void if submitted to test in the United States Supreme Court. If these Legislatures are illegal in their organization neither of them certainly could have conferred a legal title upon any one as Governor. The courts of the State are also in an equally mixed condition. Those which recognize Nicholls and which have possession of the court-houses and records are asserted to have been made up in an illegal and unconstitutional manner.

If this is true, then the citizens of Louisiana cannot

afford to have them continue giving judgments

which affect titles to property and other important

interests. Such judgments would of course be set

aside by the Supreme Court of the United States on

appeal. It is therefore equally important to the

Nicholls and to the Packard parties that any ad-

justment that may be made shall be one which is

legal by all parties. If the President should order the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the vicinity of the State House in New-Orleans, and the result should be that Packard and his government should be overthrown, the validity of all judgments of the courts would still be an open question, and one which it might not be in the power

New-York

of Gov. Nicholls to establish. If the Commission can discover some way in which a valid legal government in all of its branches may be brought out of the chaos now existing in Louisi ana, its creation will be wholly vindicated and justified. If it should fail to do this the delay in the settlement of the Louisiana case will in any event be brief. Its success or failure will be fully determined within a week or ten days from the time it reaches New-Orleans. If it fails, the status quo having been in the mean time preserved, the question will not have been in the least complicated by its efforts, and the President, with more light upon the subject, can determine upon what policy he shall pursue just as well as he could have done before the Commission was selected.

There need be no fear that the Southern question will be an open one, or that the President's policy will be still undetermined when Congress shall reassemble in extra session. The Administratione ertainly does not anticipate any delay which can prevent the presentation to Congress of its Southern policy as an adcomplished fact. The expectation now is that long before the intervening two months are ended some adjustment of affairs both in South Carolina and Louisiana will have been made, and the issues connected with the future treatment of the South will have been definitely presented to the

Some Washington lawyers think that Packard has injured his own case by demanding Federal interference under the provisions of the Constitution and the law of 1792. His application will be considered at an early Cabinet meeting this week, and will introduce an entirely new question into the Louisiana case-one that has not yet been considered by the President or his Cabinet. That question is whether or not the case as presented by Packard is one of those contemplated by the Constitution and the laws in which military interference by the General Government is warranted.

During more than 80 years the Government of the United States has interfered in purely State affairs only twice-once in Rhode Island and once in Pennsylvania. During the eight years of President Grant's administration six such instances of interference occurred-two in Louisiana, two in Sonth Carolina, one in Arkansas, and one in Texas. It is no secret that many very able Republican lawyers are of opinion that in several if not in most of thes cases interference was unconstitutional and illegal; and it is believed that the sentiment in the Cabinet is almost unanimous against any intervention in State affairs which can possibly be avoided. On the vital question of the continuance of this system of interference the Cabinet is an entire unit. Intervention, if it should take place under the present Administration, must be temporary, and under circumstances which place its necessity beyond question. There may have been some difference of opinion as to the details of the management of the question in the two disturbed States so far as it relates to the particular time when the troops already supporting Packard and Chamberlain shall be withdrawn, or as to the conditions which shall precede their withdrawal; but upon the important principle that Federal troops are not to be used to sustain local governments in South-

ern States there is entire unity. At the same time it cannot be denied that some of the Republican politicians who are at heart opposed to the President's policy are zealously taking advantage of the delay to attempt to undermine his Administration, and to make ready to take the lead President has not yet accepted his declination to of an opposition to his policy if it shall appear that it is likely to be a failure or that opposition to it can

> A PRIVATE PLEDGE TO MR. GORDON. A DOCUMENT TO WHICH MATTHEWS, FOSTER, AND GORDON WERE PARTIES AND LAMAR A WITNESS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 25 .- There undoubtedly exists some sort of a document, framed by Stanley peared in print thus far as likely to be members of Matthews and Charles Foster pending the filibustering in the House to defeat the Presidential count, by which they agreed with Senator Gordon that the policy of Mr. Hayes as President would be that the military interference in the Southern State's should cease, and that the national flag, as Mr. Foster put it in his speech, should float over States, and not over provinces. This document was written on one sheet of letter paper, and is said to have been witnessed by Mr. Lamar.

Some Democrats threaten to publish this and to couple the publication with the accusation that Mr. Haves has broken his pledge and abandoned his Southern policy. There is no certainty that President Haves has ever seen or heard of this paper. In any event it is not believed that it could be published without a violation of the pledge made be tween those who signed and those who received it that it should be kept a secret.

At the same time it is not supposed that the paper ontained anything not wholly in accord with what has already been done or what is known to be the policy of the Administration. The pledge in the inaugural address that there should be no permanent interference of the United States to prevent local self-government South or anywhere else is undoubtedly in accord with any pledge that may have been given by the two gentlemen mentioned, and is a pledge that will be kept with the American people irrespective of any ompact or bargain made by others. This pledge is a fundamental principle of the new Administration, and those who assert that it will not be fulfilled are either ignorant of the purposes of the President or

THE PLEDGE DEMANDED BY MR. GORDON AND JOHN

YOUNG BROWN. GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

Washington, March 25.—There is considerable conversation here regarding written pledges said to have been given by President Hayes's closest friends and advisers during the progress of the electoral count to certain Democrats. The following are the facts: When filibustering in the House was at its hight several Democratic Senators, among whom was Senator Gordon, were called into counsel by some of the Southern Representatives who felt it to be their duty to vote against all dilatory motions and to stand by the Electoral bill in good faith. Senator Gordon stated that he had no responsibility as to the count, inasmuch as he was not a member of the House, but that he did feel the responsibility of protecting, as far as he could, the Government of Gov. Hampton and the people of South Carolina. He had been specially asked to do so, he said, and would therefore go to Mr. Foster of Ohio and others in advance of the completion of the count. Gen. Gordon did go with John Young Brown of Kentucky, and demanded a written pledge in his capacity as a friend of the Hampton and Nicholls governments that they should not be disturbed whatever might be the result of the count. It is alleged and not denied that some such pledges in writing were given by Stanley Matthews and Representative Foster.

THE SPEAKERSHIP RACE.

RANDALL AND COX THE CLOSEST RIVALS-SAYLER STANDING WELL-WOOD AND MORRISON. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.-The friends of Mr. Randall say that he is confident of the support of 112 members in the Democratic caucus. This is a large majority of the Democratic membership of the new House, and would of course give Mr. Randail the party nomination. Mr. Randall is of a sanguine satisfactory, or at least which shall be recognized as | temperament, however, and probably mistakes ex-

pressions of approval in many instances for pledges

Mr. Morrison is certainly in the field as a candidate, but with not even a remote prospect of success. His movement appears to be designed to keep himself prominently before his party associates, and to secure for himself either another term as chairman of Ways and Means or an appointment to the head of the Appropriations Committee, which it is said he prefers to his old place. He will undoubtedly play into Mr. Randall's hands as he did last December.

Fernando Wood's candidacy is not believed to be with a view to making an earnest race for the nomination. It is to obtain by a trade with the successful candidate the Ways and Means chairmanship, which his long experience upon the committee and his still longer service in the House entitled him to, in the estimation of his friends, when the Democrats obtained control of the body two years ago.

Mr. Cox is a genuine rival of Mr. Randall, and will make him a close race. He is exceedingly active, and is personally the most popular candidate in the

Mr. Sayler is here looking after his prospects. His conservative course last session made him many new friends among the element which resisted filibustering, and of all the men named in connection with the Speakership he is the least objectionable to the Republicans. If the friends of the Administration should be unable to organize the House themselves, and should be forced to choose between Mr. Randall and Mr. Sayler, they would unquestionably prefer

OFFICE-SEEKERS CLEARING OUT. WASHINGTON GROWING DULL AGAIN-A NEW EDU-CATION FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 25. - Washington is fast assuming its usual Summer look of dullness and desertion. There is little life about the hotels, excepting at the one where by custom the guests of all the others come to lounge and talk of evenings. Only a small rear guard of the army of office-seekers -men with long purses and much patience-still linger, in the hope that when the Southern question is disposed of some attention may be gained for their applications. After the Louisiana and South Carolina men who are besieging the White House and watching each other take their departure the town will be as desolate as it is in ordinary times after the adjournment of Congress, when there is no new Administration to clate the hopes of placehunters. It is reported that President Hayes said a fortnight ago that he hoped in the course of four years to educate the American people so that they would no longer be a nation of office-seekers. Whether the report be true or not, he has certainly

TREASURY FRAUDS. THE STORIES FALSE AND MALICIOUS-COMPLETE EXONERATION OF CONANT AND OTHERS.

made a most auspicious beginning in that direction.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE ! Washington, March 25.-Judge Talbot, Solicitor of the Treasury, will submit to the Secretary tomorrow a report of his investigation into the alleged fraudulent collection of accrued interest on register d bonds by Treasury officers. He will also report as to the alleged immoral practices of certain officials. The report will be somewhat startling to those opponeuts of the Administration who have been busy in concocting and circulating stories detrimental to the Administration and its officers. The Solicitor after having carefully examined all the accusations finds that there has never been a dollar of accrued interest fraudulently paid since the foundation of the Government, and that the stories relative to the alleged immoralities of certain high officials are utterly without foundation and appear to have been invented and circulated for purposes best understood by their abetters and machievous authors. The result of the report will undoubtedly be the immediate discharge of the officers who have been engaged in engineering these inventions.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1877. Dispatches received at the Navy Department his morning from Rear-Admirat Reynolds, commathe Asiatic Station, dated flagship Tennessee, Singapore, Feb. 5, give a full account of his visit to Bangkok. The Tennessee archored off the month of the Menam on the next day Rear-Admiral Reynolds went up to Bangkok m the Ashuelot, with as many officers of the Tennessee as could be spared from duty. They remained there until Reynolds had an interview with His Majesty the King of siam, at which the following-mamed officer; were present Capt. Young, Chief of Staff; Lout.-Communder White and Licut, Lyon, aids; Secretary Zantzinger, Fleet Paymaster Smith, Lieut Bronzson, Ficet Marine Officer Col. um, Passed Assistant Surgeon Mackie, Lieut. Commander Matthews, Paymaster Slamm, Licut. Hanforo, Licut. Little, Passed Assistant Surgeon Ayres, Ensign Badger, and Ascistant Engineer Strickland of the Ashaclot. Appropriate speeches were made by the A the King invited Admiral Reynolds and staff and Comthe King invited Admiral Reynolds and staff and Commander Matthews to a "tiffin" at the palace. The Consul, Mr. Secktes, and Mr. Dean of the American Mission were also present. They were also entertained by the Minister of Foreign Relations and other prominent percens. On the 30th of January the King visited the Tennessee with his suite in the royal yacht, and was received with appropriate homors, and subsequently visited the Ashuchot. Rear Admiral Reynolds speaks in the highest terms of the lators of the American missionaries in Elan and of the esteem in which they are held by the Government of that cauntry.

A. H. Stephens and to Senator Condense of Conden

A. H. Stephens sent for Senator Gordon of Georgia today and desired him to correct the report of a conversation between himself and Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State. What Mr. Stephens had said really was in substance that the South needs more than anything else some rule and a riddance of the evil of carpet-bag officeholders. In reference to President Hayes Mr. Stevens said that if he alms at a pacification of the country it will require great firmness on his part in adhering to the principles of his imaginal address. What was wanted was non-intervention and the withdrawal of troops. In conferring offices in the Southern States the President should hook to those men who had the confidence of the people of the Southern States, without reference to present political creeds or associations. He should do as washington did in the beginning. He appointed Hamilton and Jefferson both as members of his Cabinet, when he knew that they were both diametrically opposed in political principles. In the appointment of Mr. Key the President had instated this example.

A delegation of Irish-Americans called upon the President yesterday. He came out into the hall to receive them. After the delegation had been introduced the mokesman addressed the President in behalf of the visitors. He said that it afforded them pleasure to say visitors. He said that it aborded them picasure to say that they approved the pence policy of the President, and after speaking of the interest the Irish people had always shown in preserving displactics of the Republic, he said that he had been requested by the Irish Repub-licans of the United States to present for the President's favorable consideration the name of Michael Semion, late editor of The Irish Republic newspaper, for some mational position. The President spoke a few words in reply, thanking them for the kindly sentiments they had expressed.

Ex-President Grant left Washington to-night for Cincinnati, where he will remain four or five days; thence will go to Chicago and to Galena. Returning east, he will stop at Harrisburg to enjoy trent fishing in the vich will stop at harrisoning to enjoy trout usining in the vicinity, and then proceed to Psinadelphia, at which port,
about the 10th of May, he will take passage on an American vessel for Europe with members of his family. Since
his term of office expired many persons have called on
him to ask influence in their behalf with the new Adminlistration, but they have not been able to secure it.

A letter written by John D. Lee since his conviction,

and addressed to one of his numerous wives, reached the Dead Letter Office on the day and near the hour of his cution at Mountain Meadows. The letter was for ded to the right address by the Post-Office Depart

The Indian Bureau yesterday sent out advertisements to a number of Western newspapers inviting proposals for furnishing 500,000 pounds of flour for agencies on the Missouri River. The bids will be opened at Sioux City on the 11th prox. There is an order of the Post-Office Department in force

postal cards and not on the back, which order should be John Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says there is no truth in the report that President Hayes has offered him the appointment of Commissioner of Agri-

requiring all official marks to be made on the face of

DARING FRAUD FRUSTRATED

CONSPIRACY TO ROB THE GOVERNMENT. PLAN OF A LAWYER AND GAMBLER TO OBTAIN \$250,000 ON ALTERED BONDS-EX-DETECTIVE NETTLESHIP LEADS THEM ON AND SECURES THEIR ARREST.

An attempt to defraud the Government of \$250,000 by means of altered United States registered bonds has been defeated by I. C. Nettleship, ex-detective of the United States Secret Service, who secured the arrest of the operators at his house, No. 98 Pennsylvania ave., Newark, on Friday night. The names of these men are Thomas P. Somerville, a well-known New-York criminal lawyer, who was connected in some way with the Washington safe burglary, and George Engel, an expert forger and keeper of a New-York gambling saloon. In November last Mr. Nettleship received a telegraphic

dispatch from Somerville to meet him in New-York on

important business. Nettleship met Somerville, when

the latter informed him that a friend of his had \$250,000 in stolen United States registered bonds, a portion of which were stolen from the Ocean National Bank of New-York. As these bonds could not be used until the names of the original holders were substituted by the names of the holders of other bonds, Somerville wanted Nettleship to get some clerk in the bond department of the Treasury to furnish the necessary numbers and names. Mr. Nettleship promised to secure an accom plice in the Treasury Department, and on returning to Newark consulted with his friends as to what he sh do. Upon their advice he went to Washington and laid the case before Secretary Morrill, who advised him to lead Somerville and bis confederates on and secure their arrest. Mr. Nettleship then returned home and appeared to enter into the plans of the conspirators. He made several journeys to Washington for the pretended purpose of effecting arrangements with a confederate in the Treasury Department. Finally, after many delays, he informed the conspirators that he was ready to begin operations. It was decided to first convert \$19,000 of the bonds into eash, the names and numbers to be inserted being furnished by Nettleship. One was for \$10,000, and the name of Perry Hensley was inserted in the place of the one crased; the name of Leonard Kean was used upon a bend for \$5,000, and that of J. Ogden Snow was substituted upon four bonds of \$1,000 each. These alterations having been made by George Engel, Nettleship took the bonds and was to get the cash for them in Wash ington. During all this time Nettleship was acting under advice of Assistant United States District-Attorney John J. King of New-York. By arrangement Somerville delivered the forged bonds to Nettleship at the latter's house on Wednesday night last, at which time H. R. Cur tis and David Gelkinson of the Secret Service Divis New-York, with an assistant and Constable Patrick C. Smith of Newark, were secreted in the house for the purpose of arresting the conspirators upon a signal from Nettleship. The arrest, however, was postponed until Friday night, Nettleship representing that at that time he would return from Washington with the money. On Thursday Nettleship had a friend at Washington telegraph Somerville that the cash was obtained for the bonds, and that Nettleship would be home on Friday night. Another dispoten was sent to Somerville from Washington at about noon, stating that Nettleship was on his way nome and would arrive in Newark at 5 p. m. All this time Nettleship was at his house.

Early on Friday evening Chief Brooks and Officers Cirtis and Gelkinsen of the Secret Service and Constable Patrick C. Smith of Newark were secreted in a room adjoining the parlor in the house of Mr. Nettleship. Soon after dark Somerville and Eager arrived an were cardually greeted by Mr. Nettleship, who conducted them to his parlor. After a short conversation Nettleship took a busel of sevy soil of his pocket, saying he would get the miney for them. As he passed out of one door Chief irroots and his assistants entered at another, and before Somerville and Eagel could receive from their surprise they were handcuffed. The conspirators were unable to say a word for some seconds, but finally somerville asked to see Nettleship before he was taken to jad. Nettleship netweet handcuffed. The conspirators were unable to say a word for some seconds, but finally somerville asked to see Nettleship before he was taken to jad. Nettleship the force in the committee of the room and said, "You're Somerville, You came here to induce the to commit a high crune, and you have only yourself to blame for it." The prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead, who was waiting to receive them. They had need to price he was trued to took, and you have only yourself to blame for it." The prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner whitehead need to see them. Commissioner Whitehea etaleship. The arrest, however, was postponed until Friday night, Nettleship representing that at that time

THE ARRESTS AT NEWARK. OLD OFFENDERS AMONG THE BOND CONSPIRATORS-THE BONDS WORTHLESS,

IRT TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE. Washington, March 25 .- The important ar-

rests of persons engaged in a conspiracy at Newark, N. in from the Treasury the payment of stoler registered bonds has been expected for some time. The principal persons engaged in it are well known in Wash ngton, having been involved in some other prominent scan leis three or four years ago. Thomas P. Somerville, the New-York lawyer who seems

to have been the principal negotiator of the \$250,000 worth of stolen bonds, was a lawyer who came here from New-York, and by the aid of the notorious Richard Harrington and with straw ball secured the release of the safe burglary conspirator Benton from the District Jail when he had threatened to testify against his employers. Somerville was also indicted for conspiracy in tion with the whole safe burglary matter, but under the corrept administration of the District-Attorney's office at that time he managed to escape.

Nettleship, who was working in the interest of the Treasury, was also himself connected with the safe burglary conspiracy, and was subsequently used as a Government witness against Babcock and Harrington He became converted in a religious revival a year or two ago, and since then seems to have abandoned some of hi oid pursuits. He became acquainted with Somerville at the time of the safe burglary conspiracy. It was on account of that acquaintance and his personal intimacy in the Treasury Department, gained while he was em ployed as an assistant of Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service, that Somerville applied to him to secure the necessary assistance of corrupt clerks who could aid the

thieving conspiracy. The dispatches in regard to this matter published here this morning do not scree with the information obtained in Washington. Bonds to the amount of \$250,000 were stolen from the Ocean National Bank and other Eastern banks, and came into the possession of the lawyer Somer ville, who, through Detective Nettleship, cadeavore in some way to secure their payment through the United States Treasury, but it appears that the bonds were entirely worthless. It appears also that the Treasury Department, upon the proofs filed according to law, has already issued new bonds to the holders of these original registered bonds, and that the bonds these conspirators were endeavoring to have paid through the Treasury could by no possibility have paid through the Treasury could by no possibility have been paid. The records of the Department show that these identical bonds have been stolen, and that their equivalents have already been issued to the least material owners. The law as to the issue of duplicate lest or destroyed registered bonds is very plain, and if the owners of such bonds are prompt to comply with the law, as bankers always are, bank burglars who steal registered bonds have no chance of securing the payment either of the principal or interest of them through the Treasury Department. The only way in when such bonds can be disposed of is to ignorant persons in the open market.

MATIONAL BANK TROUBLES. TROY, N. Y., March 25 .- The National Bank of Gloversville closed its doors on Saturday morning. Two-thirds of its capital, \$150,000, is tied up in worth-less pap r. It is claimed that no one will lose by the

Indianapolis, March 25.—The authorities of the Indianapolis National Bank have increased their

rewards. They now offer \$2,000 for the arrest of the robber, \$6,000 for the recovery of the money, or 20 per cent for the recovery of any part of it. Boston, March 24.-Albert Brown, cashier of the First National Bank of Springfield, Vt., is alleged

to be a defaulter to the amount of \$30,000, and friends of the bank are much disturbed, as the loss will mostly fall upon them. It is claimed that Brown used securities which were left with him for safe keeping, besides being guitty of other irregularities. He is a victim of Wall-st. speculation. The directors of the bank claim that it will lose little, if anything.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT IN UTICA. UTICA, N. Y., March 25 .- In the billiard tournument yesterday atternoon, Thomas J. Gallagher of Cleveland beat Eugene Carter of Toledo, the latter scor

ing 188 points. The winner's average was $9t_{11}$. In the Knight of Corning, the latter scoring 201 points. The winner's average was \$47. Jacob Schaefer of New-York beat Eugene Carter, the latter scoring 123 points. The winner's average was 20. The highest run was 100.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE VICTORY.

THE RELIGIOUS TEST AMENDMENT RATIFIED-THE LEGISLATURE AND COUNCIL LARGELY REPUB-

The vote of all except about twenty towns and wards in New-Hampshire upon the constitutional amendments recently submitted to the people has been received by the Secretary of State. The vote runs unevenly upon the different questions submitted, and will not much exceed 40,000 on most of them. It is evident that nearly all of the amendments have been adopted, and especially the one abolishing the religious test. The vote of the towns thus far heard from upon this questio was-Yeas, 26,205; Nays, 12,863; total, 39,068; majority for, 13,342. The remaining towns will increase this majority. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Hillsborough, Merrimack, and Strafford had the requisite two-thirds vote, and Carroll and Rockingham counties came very near to it. It is probable, however, that the amendment near to it. It is probable, however, that the amendment striking the word "Protostant" from the Bill of Rights has been defeated by a few hundred votes. On this question Carroll, Caeshire, Coos, Hillsborough, and Strafford counties had the requisite two-thirds vote, but Gration and Sullivan counties were nearly equally divided. The Democratic county of Grafton voted the strongest against both questions. The cities all voted heavily for them. The Republican picrality for Governor will be about 4,100, and the majority about 3,800. The Republican piarality last year was 3,628 and the majority 3,203. The Senate will contain 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats. In the House there will be 224 Republicans and 156 Democrats. The Governor's Council will consist of 4 Republicans and 1 Democrat. No further returns have been received from the Congressional districts, which returned 2 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC COALITION IN

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., March 25.-The Republican Central Club organization and the disaffected Democrats held conventions yesterday afternoon to nominate a municipal ticket, in opposition to Henry Overstolz, who was nominated for Mayor by the regular Democratic convention last Wednesday and approved by the regular Repub-lican convention held the same day. It was agreed, be fore the conventions met, that the Republicans should have the mayor, auditor, collector, coroner, marshal, and six members of the upper House of the Municipal Assembly, and the Democrats should have the controller, regis-ter, treasurer, sheriff, president of the Board of Public Works, president of the Board of Assessors, public administrator, inspector of weights and measures, and seven members of the upper House, including the presi seven members of the upper House, including the president. The Republicans nominated Nat. C. Hudson, the present State Senator and a very pronounced Republican, for mayor, and took their other officers from the Republican tiefect nominated last Wednesday. The Democratistook their register, sheriff, president of the Board of Public Works, and public administrator from the regular Democratic ticket and filled the other places with new men. The two conventions then met in joint session and ratified the ticket as a whole amid much good feeling and considerable enthusiason. An address to all citizens, explaning the situation and asking the aid of the voters of all parties to elect their ticket, was adopted, and the convention adjourned.

GOV. NICHOLLS SUSTAINED BY BUSINESS MEN NEW-ORLEANS, March 25 .- The Clearinghouse Association yesterday adopted a preamble an resolutions reciting that S. B. Packard is said to counte nance the assertion that the principal merchants and business men of this community are willing to recognize him as Governor, and whereas such assertion untrue, and his claim to be Governor provokes increased distress, disturbs confidence, and presses trade abnormally, the members of the Clearing-house Association, representing banks and bankers of this community, and enjoying close and active personal relations with all its business interests, and u daily correspondence with all principal parties daily correspondence with all principal parties of this Commonwealth, do hereby solemnly declare that no belief should be reposed in said assertion. The resolu-tions adopted were of the same tenor as those adopted by the discremants' Exchange on Friday, recognizing Francis T. Nichelis as Governor of the State, and protesting against the recognition of Mr. Packard. The Stock Ex-change, at a meeting yesterday, adopted similar resolu-tions by a vote of 40 to 5, and the Board of Underwriters also adopted similar resolutions.

MAYORALTY NOMINATIONS. Indianapolis, Ind., March 25.—The Repubhave nominated John Caven for refflec

CHICAGO, March 25 .- The Democratic City Convention nominated Perry H. Smith for Mayor on the first ballot.

CINCINNATI, March 25 .- Mayor George W. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25,-The Hon. John G. Fletcher has been renominated by the Democrats for Mayor.

THE SEVEREST SNOW-STORM OF THE SEASON. St. Louis, March 25 .- A storm of sleet set n here about 11 o'clock on Friday night, and continued for three or four hours, when it turned into a driving ow-storm, the severest of the Winter, which did not ase until 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The storm from the west and north-west, and reports from

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 24 .- For the last 48 hours a very severe snow-storm has been raging flereely in various localities in Central Illinois. The

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25 .- Yesterday norning a slow, cold rain began falling, which toward noon turned into sleet, and ended in a snow-storm in the evening.

A NEW STEAMER FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH. NORFOLK, Va., March 25.-The mammoth exrston steamer Rockaway, just completed at the ship uilding establishment of George W. Beach, was success fully launched yesterday. The Rockaway was built for between that city and Rockaway Beach. She is 293 feet ng, and is said to have more carrying capacity than any other vessel engaged in the excursion business in America. The Rockaway will leave for New-York to-night in tow of the steamer Wyanoke. Ship-building here has proved a success, and several other large ves-sels are now on the ways and in contemplation.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Boston, Mass., March 25.—Bertha von Hillern ha complished the feat of walking 50 miles in 12 hours, a SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A match race between Rarus and Besime came off at Oakland Park yesterday. Rarus

St. Albans, Vt., March 25.—Gov. Fairbanks re-fuses to reprieve Join P. Phair, the Rutland murderer. He will be hanged on the 6th of April at Windsor. OSWEGO, N. Y., March 25.—The statement that a stay had been granted in the case of Nathan Greenfield, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, is incor-

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 25.—William Donnelly of Cazenovia was found dead on the Central Railroad track at Jordan last night. It is supposed he was killed by a passing train.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25 .- Senerino de la Barrera spanish Consul, died suddenly yesterday from poison. It is not postlyely known whether the poison was taken by mistac or intentionally. WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 25,-The first see

Boston, March 25.—Owing to the recent action of he Grand Ledge of Good Templars of Managhar the

to establish a new longe by one descarsing includes.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—John M. Ferguson filed a petition in bankruptey yesterday. His liabilities are \$240,000, with no assets. Ferguson & Co., pork-packers, who failed some of krauth, Ferguson & Co., pork-packers, who failed some

St. Albans, Vt., March 25,-An amicable set tlement of the controverses between the Central Vermont Rai road and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champhain Raitroad wa effected on Saturday. The terms of the settlement are no made public. The amount is yelved was about \$300,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass⁵, March 25.—At a meeting of mili operators at the Opera House here last night, ex Judge Lapham presided. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Wamsuta corporation, and piedging the Fall River operatives to sustain the New-Bedford operatives in their strike.

their strike.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—The Parish will case came up before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court on saturday, in answer to an application for an injunction retaining Max. Holdridge from any further proceedings in the surrogate's Court looking to the further contesting of the will, the trained may are production.

WATERIOWN, N. Y., March 25.—The village of Madrid St. Lawrence County, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The fire was the work of incentiaries, whose object was plander. Gage Bros. safe was bown open and its contents taken, and J. E. Horseford's drug store was forced open. The burglars stole a span of horses and a wagon, with which they escaped.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. NEW RING DISCLOSURES

OAKEY HALL'S FLIGHT IN CONSEQUENCE. ALL THE CONSPIRATORS, SAVE ONLY HALL, SET-THE WITH THE COUNTY-TWEED TO BE RE-LEASED ON THURSDAY, AND SWEENY ARRANGING TO MAKE RESTITUTION TO THE CITY-OTHER IMPORTANT SUITS TO BE BEGUN-THE EVIDENCE

WHICH COMPELLED OAKEY HALL TO FLIGHT.

M. Tweed has agreed to make restitution as far as ossible to the city, and will shortly be released from prison. Woodward and Ingersoll have furnished evidence, which Tweed has largely confirmed by documentary proof in the shape of canceled checks, against scores of others in all parts of the State, and suits to recover are to be instituted against all of these persons, some of whom now hold high offices of honor and trust. Among those against whom they testify in strongest terms are Peter B. Sweeny, who has agreed to restore what noney he can, and A. Oakey Hall, who has probably sailed for Europe to avoid the consequences of rearrest and imprisonment. Mr. Hall's friends, however, still believe that no case can be made out against him, and assert that Woodward, Ingersoll, and Tweed are inspired by a desire to implicate others as deeply as possible in their own disgrace and

TWEED'S COMPROMISE AND PARDON. HE SURRENDERS A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY AND

While William M. Tweed was confined a

ttle over a year ago in Ludlow Street Jail, awaiting new

REALESTATE, AND IS TO GIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST MANY PERSONS.

trials of the several civil suits against him, there was one day handed to him a copy of a memorandum of 28 indictments which had then lately been found against him. He had been previously in good spirits over his release by the decision of the Court of Appeals from his 12 years' sentence on Blackwell's Island and the prospect of a speedy termination of all suits against him-a hope which his lawyer, David Dudley Field, had con-stantly held out to him. This memorandum of new indictments opened his eyes to the fact that there was endless litigation before him, and with an oath that startled his secretary, who was his only companion in his apartment at the time, he swore to pay no more awyers' fees and to fight the law no longer, but find peace elsewhere. To escape this endless litigation had ded to Cuba. To escape the blackmail of the Cuban authorities he fled to Spain, and was finally returned to New-York as a prisoner on Nov. 23, 1876, to find that Woodward, who he had so fervently wished were dead, had returned to New-York and offered to compromise and confess; and the prospect of endless litigation was hen presented to Tweed in more gloomy light than ever. His first act on reaching his old prison was to write to John D. Townsend, the lawyer of Woodward and also an adviser of Tweed during his later trials. Mr. Townsend called at Ludlow Street Jail at Tweed's request, and his advice was asked. Pending a retainer, which Tweed was not then prepared to pay, Townsend declined to give any advice, but told Mr. Tweed a story. THE TRIB-UNE published it at the time. It was to the effect that every night at the San Francisco Minstrels, Mr. Tweed, if chose to go, accompanied by a sheriff, could hear the much disturbed at night by the furious stamping and restless tramping of a neighbor overhead. Finally be dressed and knocked at the neighbor's door.
Invited in, he found a gentlemnn in evident distress, wringing his hands, tearing his hair, and stamping his feet. Inquiry elicited the fact that pecuniary troubles preyed upon his mind. "I owe Brown \$500 to morrow, and have not a dollar to pay it with," was the explanation of so much misery. "Is that all i" asked the other. Now see here, my friend; you go to bed and sleep. You have tramped long enough. It is Brown's turn to

Mr. Tweed accepted the joke in licu of further advice. Heretained Mr. Townsend at once, and through him opened negotiations for a settlement with Charles O'Conor, who then retained charge of the Ring suits, now assumed by the Attorney-General. Mr. O'Conor at that time was in great rage at certain members of the Court of Appeals whom he believed instrumental in securing the decision which had released Tweed from Blackwell's Island, but had also contravened all Mr. O'Conor's arguments and law in the criminal case against Tweed. Mr. O'Conor is understood by Tweed's friends to have replied to Tweed's overtures for peace that he was favorable to the policy of abandoning the prosecution of Tweed if the latter would restore what he still held of the Ring plunder, aid in the recovery of the stolen funds received by clace from positions of power and honor those of is old confederates who still sat in the Legislature and m the benches of the highest courts. Mr. Tweed was disposed to give evidence against any person. When was finally required as a condition that Mr. Tweed should furnish evidence that Charles J. Folger was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals by fraud on the callot boxes in this city, Tweed declined to go on with

he negotiations, and for some time they were dropped.

In the mean time Tweed had dismissed David Dudley

held as counsel and had employed John D. Townsend, in was also Woodward's lawyer, and through whom

podward had made restitution and obtained his lib-

rty. Tweed soon learned, therefore, that the evidence f fraud in the election alluded to, if any evidence existed r any frauds had been committed, would be furnished by Woodward. He also found that Woodward had delivered to his counsel and to the prose ution a trunk filled with cancel d checks, showing the distribution of the "corruption fund" of Tammany in courts. Assembly, departments, and newspaper offices all over the State and in various parts of the country. These vere tabulated by the accountants who made up the amons table showing the division of the spoils of the 6,000,000 robbery, and it was found that they nvolved 40 or 50 persons, most of whom were ive, and of whom it was not previously known that hav had any of the stolen funds. Tweed saw at once hat the information asked of him was already in the ands of the prosecution; and, finally, seeing how hopeesa resistance was, he acceded to the terms, and at once negan the work of restoration. It has been known and stated frequently in THE TRIBUNE that this work was nearly completed, the intention being to have Tweed free before the date fixed for Sweeny's trial. It will be finished during the present and Tweed's release will at once take place. Of course after his release he would be subject to subpens like any other citizen, and would be called in Sweeny's trial to corroborate the testimony of Ingersoil and Woodward that Sweeny and Hall knew all about the frauds on the County Treasury, and that they received their percentage of the plunder in bilis instead of tell-tale cheeks. Tweed has been very averse to being put in this position of testilying against old associates. out there is no alternative except that of life-long imprisonment, and no escape other than that which presents itself by the settlement of the Sweeny case and the flight of Oakey Hall to Europe, of the latter of which facts there seems no longer much doubt even in the minds of his friends, aithough they still assert that none of the Ring plunder can be traced conclusively to Hall's hands. The amount which Tweed will be able to surrender it a difficult to estimate. He has no money, and has found t extremely difficult to obtain any from even the oldest friends of his past prosperity. A short time ago a paragraph in THE TRIBUNE stated that his lawyer, John D. Townsend, was about to institute suit to recover amounts which Tweed had loaned to

various persons. The next day not less than score of persons to whom Tweed had loaned small sums, some of which he had forgotten, ran to his cell and paid up promptly. But with his real estate in the name of others, and with the lis pendens hanging over all he owns, together with the depressed condition of property, he has found it almost impossible to raise money. The real estate which will be transferred to the city by his brother, sons, and others in whose names it stands would probably not sell now for a fourth of its value when acquired, but the amount realized from Tweed alone will reach probably \$1,200,000. Woodward has returned \$150,000. The Watson estate paid back about \$600,000, and Sweeny will restore about half a million. The sums from Keyser, Ingersoil, Garvey, Coman, and others will swell the total likely to be recovered in the end to about half the amount-\$6,000,000-which was stolen.

Tweed's release was appointed for next Thursday. April 1 will probably find him on the streets, a free man once more, after just five years and a half of the hardes